

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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Cyflurn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



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JUNE 1960

Number 2

THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Maryland

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COVER: Female Evening Grosbeak. Photograph by Chandler S. Robbins

HEADINGS: By Irving E. Hampe, Art Editor



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COWBIRD UNSUCCESSFULLY PARASITIZES CATBIRD

Hervey Brackbill

In a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) nest just outside a window of the Edwin Appel home in Larchmont, Baltimore County, the first Catbird egg and also a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) egg appeared between 8 a.m. and noon on May 10, 1960, but by 5 p.m. the same day the cowbird egg was gone, Mrs. Appel told me the next day. Friedmann (*The Cowbirds*, 1929: 253) states that the Catbird usually throws out a cowbird's egg, and Stewart and Robbins do not list the Catbird among the Brown-headed Cowbird's known Maryland hosts (*Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia*, 1958: 329).

2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore

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THE YEAR THAT THE EVENING GROSBEAKS CAME TO LAKEHURST

Alice S. Kaestner

Great predictions have been made for the next ten years, but little did I dream that an outstanding experience was to happen to me which might be called "Grosbeak Spectacular." It was in the first month of the first year of the new decade, January 6, 1960, to be exact, that six Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) came to my feeding shelf.

In February 1946, when the Maryland Ornithological Society was in its infancy, there being no state society then, a flock of these birds came to several feeding stations in Dickeyville. Many of the members made numerous trips to see these colorful birds, which were unusual to us at that time.

But my first opportunity to observe the Evening Grosbeaks at my own home did not come until 1960; it was a great thrill. A still greater one was to see them return day after day for 131 days, and the greatest thrill

came on January 27th when I counted thirty-four birds at the same time eating voraciously the sunflower seeds on the shelf and below on the ground.

Until January 17th, only female grosbeaks came to the shelf; then on that day two male birds arrived and brightened up the scene.

On February 10th, I heard them calling for the first time as they perched in a nearby maple tree. Roger Tory Peterson describes their call as resembling "glorified House Sparrows". I agree that it is a very cheerful call.

Each day the number of birds varied, but there were between twelve and twenty here daily. As they feed for long periods, they were most satisfactory to watch. I timed one particular bird eating continuously on January 26th from 2:35 to 3:02 p.m. and again, this same bird on January 29th from 3:30 to 4:01 p.m. Usually their departing time here was between 1:30 and 2 p.m. However, this bird was at the shelf on March 16th at 4:35 p.m. which was my latest observation for the afternoon. Although not banded, identification was easy as it was the only bird here whose feathers were rough from his beak to the crown of his head, as though some were missing. He was less easily frightened than the others of his flock, continuing to feed and remaining on the shelf until I was only six feet from him.

How often during these weeks I wished for a camera operated by remote control, especially when the shelf, six feet in length was completely covered with the grosbeaks alone, with the sunlight turning the yellow of the males to a much brighter shade. But being endowed with a vivid memory, I had never felt the urge to take up photography; perhaps this was a selfish attitude.

Another colorful picture which has turned into a memory was the presence of a male Evening Grosbeak, a male Purple Finch and a male Cardinal feeding on the shelf while beneath on the ground, a Blue Jay scratched in the fallen seed.

My last memory of the grosbeaks, after seeing them daily for more than four months was the strange one of them flying down to the shelf out of a Norway maple in full foliage. The recollection of them in this area is usually that of a winter scene--snow and bare trees.

The sunflower seed consumed from January 6th to May 15th, their departure date, was more than 350 pounds and the grosbeaks had eaten the greater percentage of it. But it had been spread ungrudgingly, and the dividends received far exceeded the investment.

I hope that my M.O.S. friends did not become too wearied with my repetitions of daily enumerations of my unexpected visitors, but that they will be generous when they remember that "it's different when it happens to you." And I hope that it will, too.

REPORT OF THE STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT, MAY 7, 1960

Compiled by John Seddon Weske

The 1960 State-wide Bird Count, as in the five preceding years, failed to coincide with a "wave" of spring migrants. Comments like "much worse than last year" and "surprised at the scarcity of warblers" frequently accompanied the checklists sent to the compiler. The weather in Howard County, which was typical for the State as a whole, ranged in temperature from 46° to 77°, with skies clear or lightly overcast and the wind east-southeast to south at 6 to 25 Knots, gusting to 32 Knots. The strong winds in the afternoon hampered observations considerably.

On all quarters migration was reduced to the barest trickle. Broad-winged Hawks were recorded in only six areas. There were less than one-third as many Blue Jays present as a year ago, and only three Black-thr. Green Warblers were seen, against 75 last year. Likewise, less than one-eighth as many Myrtle Warblers and White-throated Sparrows were noted this year, but the later date of the Bird Count may account in part for this fact.

The total number of party-hours spent afield this year was 428½, a new high for the history of the Bird Count, but other statistics fell short of the previous records. In all, 123 observers in 16 of the state's 23 counties tallied 40,227 individuals of 213 species. Fourteen species were counted this year that were missed a year ago: six winter-resident water birds, two shorebirds, four passerines, the Mute Swan, and the Gull-billed Tern. Among these, the Evening Grosbeak was most widespread, occurring in nine localities. The two species of northern gulls were still present at Ocean City, and worthy of special mention is the Philadelphia Vireo at Gibson Island, a bird seldom seen in springtime.

A good shorebird concentration at Ocean City produced new high spring counts for four species: 100 Knots, 60 Purple Sandpipers, 1000 Dunlin, and 200 Sanderlings. Also seen in this area were 30 Great Black-backed Gulls which are becoming commoner every year, and 72 lingering Brant. Other high counts in the state included 23 Solitary Sandpipers at Patuxent Refuge; 800 Laughing Gulls and 16 Screech Owls in Talbot County; 21 Warbling Vireos in Washington County and 10 in Frederick County; 15 Cerulean Warblers along the Gunpowder River, and 75 Grasshopper Sparrows in Frederick County. The totals on herons reflected a large nesting colony on St. Catherine Island, and the 49 Prothonotary Warblers in Caroline County probably resulted largely from a twenty-mile birding trip by canoe.

The total species, total individuals, and party-hours for each area may be found at the foot on Table 1, and the remaining information on coverage in the State-wide Count is given below.

1. Garrett County (Pleasant Valley Camp, Bittering). Pan Minke.
2. Allegany County (within a five-mile radius of Cumberland). 13 observers in 5 parties. William Leeson (compiler), Allegany County Bird Club.

Table 1. State-wide Bird Count, May 7, 1960

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOT
	Gar	All	Was	Emm	Cat	Fre	Car	Ekl	Gun	Whi	LRO	Cyl	How	Brk	C&O	Pat	Gre	Gib	Ann	Brd	Cal	StM	NAS	Cln	Tal	OcC	
Common Loon									8	6								1			1				2	2	20
Red-throated Loon																										4	4
Horned Grebe																							2				2
Pied-billed Grebe																											2
Gannet																2											13
Double-cr. Cormorant																						55			1	24	80
Great Blue Heron															2	3		2	2	2	2	25	5	5	6	1	55
Green Heron							2				1	1				2	2	4	3	1	4		1	3	4	3	31
Little Blue Heron																					12					4	16
Common Egret																					150					1	151
Snowy Egret																					2					4	6
Black-cr. Night Heron																					225						225
American Bittern																	1										1
Mute Swan																								5			5
Whistling Swan																									1		1
Canada Goose																17	2								40	6	65
Brant																									7	72	79
Mallard			1	5		1							3		6	16	9	10				1	11		8	20	91
Black Duck														2		3	5	2	2	2	2	2		16	6		42
Blue-winged Teal																5											5
Wood Duck	1	14	3	5	1	8			3		2			1	8	13	4				2		2	12	1		80
Lesser Scaup																		1				1	10				12
American Goldeneye																		1									1
Oldsquaw																									1		1
White-winged Scoter																					100				3		103
Surf Scoter																										1	1
Common Scoter																										3	3
Hooded Merganser																					2						2
Red-br. Merganser																		2				2				26	30
Turkey Vulture	1	57	14	6	5	12	12	3	5	9		10	55	3	1	5	1	4	10		58	20		195	14	6	506
Black Vulture													3								6				1		10
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1				1																				2
Cooper's Hawk	1	1															2							2			6
Red-tailed Hawk	1	2				1															1			3	4		12
Red-shouldered Hawk									2		1	1				2	4	1			1			5			16
Broad-winged Hawk							1		3			1	1				1	1									8
Bald Eagle																			1		7	2					11
Marsh Hawk																			3								3
Osprey			1	1	1			1					2							4	1	15	40	6	13	11	112
Sparrow Hawk	1	4				1		1					2				3	2					2	2		1	19
Ruffed Grouse	3	2		4																	2						11
Bobwhite		12	16	2	1	12	1	2	2	2	1		24	6		4	14	17	7		58	7	7	92	39	6	332
Ring-necked Pheasant		11																							1		12

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOT
	Gar	All	Was	Bwm	Cat	Fre	Car	Ekl	Gun	Whi	LRO	Cyl	How	Brk	C&O	Pat	Gre	Gib	Ann	Brd	Cal	StM	NAS	Cln	Tal	OeC	TOT
Clapper Rail																										12	12
Virginia Rail																										1	1
American Coot																									3	3	3
Am. Oystercatcher																										1	1
Piping Plover																										1	1
Semipalmated Plover																										50	50
Killdeer		2	2	2	10	2	1		5	3		1	4		3	5		5	1	10	1	3	14	12		6	92
Black-bellied Plover																		4			1					90	95
Ruddy Turnstone													1	3		1	14	2				1	1			4	4
American Woodcock																										23	23
Common Snipe									2																		2
Upland Plover					1																						1
Spotted Sandpiper	3	1	1	2	1				1		2	2	1		3	6	3				1	2	2	3	1	2	37
Solitary Sandpiper				2		14					1			4	1	23	3	1					4	1	4		58
Willet																		2								40	42
Greater Yellowlegs															11	1					1	1	3	7	3	8	35
Lesser Yellowlegs															8	1							2	2	1	14	14
Knot																										100	100
Purple Sandpiper																										60	60
Least Sandpiper															5		2	3			1	2	4	4	16	2	39
Dunlin																										1000	1000
Short-billed Dowitcher																										8	8
Semipalmated Sandpiper					4													5			3				4	20	36
Western Sandpiper																									1	1	1
Sanderling																										200	200
Glaucous Gull																										1	1
Iceland Gull																										1	1
Gt. Black-backed Gull																	1					8			1	30	40
Herring Gull			1						57					1		25	200	30			40	300	7		300	100	1061
Ring-billed Gull										9		3	5			15	30	3			8	25	3	36	400	10	547
Laughing Gull																	20	12			65	10	32	48	800	150	1117
Gull-billed Tern																										4	4
Forster's Tern																										6	6
Common Tern																						6				500	506
Least Tern																									2	75	85
Caspian Tern																						1					1
Royal Tern																										12	12
Black Skimmer																										100	100
Mourning Dove	3	12	8	5	30	20	15		7	19	5	2	78	16	4	14	47	13	12	1	58	12	5	79	32	3	500
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			8	7	5	1	7	1		1	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	5	2		2			12	3	1	68
Black-billed Cuckoo	2	3													1								1			1	3
Barn Owl																										1	1
Screech Owl																						1			16	17	17
Great Horned Owl																							1		11	12	12

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Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOT
	Gar	All	Was	Emm	Cat	Fre	Car	Ekl	Gun	Whi	LRo	Cyl	How	Brk	C&O	Pat	Gre	Gib	Ann	Brd	Cal	StM	NAS	Clm	Tal	Occ	
Barred Owl											1					1	1						2			3	8
Chuck-will's-widow																				3	1	2	5	1	18		30
Whip-poor-will		3				4				2			10	6		2	21	5		1	15	4	5	11	3		92
Common Nighthawk						6			1								1							5	3	1	21
Chimney Swift		20	75	10	X	75	10		25	28	20	3	57	9	11	13	26	39	9	6	58	25	11	155	71	50	806
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird		2							1	5						1	2	3	1		3	3	1	3	3		28
Belted Kingfisher	2	1	1				1		1		1	1	1	11		1	1	4	2		4	1	2	11	1	1	48
Yellow-sh. Flicker	6	50	6	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	1	2	8	3	3	2	9	4			2		3	13	4	2	141
Pileated Woodpecker	1	2														4	3				3			1	1	1	15
Red-bellied Woodpecker			2	2	3	5	1		3	8	1	3	13	5	10	15	9	16	4		34	2	3	32	8		179
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	3		2									2														8
Yel.-bellied Sapsucker		1		1																							2
Hairy Woodpecker		2		2		2			1	2	1	1				2	4				4	2	1	6	2		32
Downy Woodpecker	1	1	4	6	3	4	1		1	9	1	1	7	2	5	5	14	5	2		13	5	4	21	5	1	121
Eastern Kingbird	2	1	6	4	4	3	1	2	3	6	4	2	30	22	14	17	30	6		17	5	3	54	10	4	250	
Gt. Crested Flycatcher	2	1	6	4	8	17	2			4	2		19	7	3	4	9	15		17	9	4	29	17	6	185	
Eastern Phoebe	6	3	5	3	1	12	1	2	2	2	1	4	8		1	5	7	1		14	1		18	1	2	100	
Acadian Flycatcher							1		1		2		2		5	5	4	5		3		2	8	4	1	43	
Least Flycatcher			4															1								5	
Empidonax (sp.)																			1							1	
E. Wood Pewee		2	2		2				1				8	1			5	1	1		10		3	23	5		64
Olive-sided Flycatcher			1														1									2	
Horned Lark			4	4	4								4	2			7		1			1	1	18	10	6	69
Tree Swallow	1	31			20	3			2				3		40	16	4				39	6	3	31	4		203
Bank Swallow					3	2			1				2		6		10	95			17			2	1	139	
Rough-winged Swallow			8		30	6	2		27		16		4	2	5		3	55	8		4	4	4	17		10	205
Barn Swallow		34	17	20	20	41	12	10	30	14	6	3	81	21		19	45	225	33	6	115	60	10	240	40	50	1152
Cliff Swallow			10								1																11
Purple Martin		80	2	10	10	14	24		30	12	20		3			5	31		2		23	16	14	102	13	50	461
Blue Jay	4	118	6	15	20	29	12	16	10	14	8	10	54	5	9	5	48	14	43	1	43	6	1	44	12	2	549
Common Crow	4	152	26	20	50	29	2	5	7	21	5	10	74	19	9	13	67	20	17		79	2	6	116	23	20	796
Fish Crow				5					2		1						2	17	7		18	20	4	24	17	6	125
Black-capped Chickadee		34																									34
Carolina Chickadee			10	2	10	6	2	5		6	2	6	15	4	3	6	16	21	3		38	3	6	58	12	4	238
Tufted Titmouse	1	16	10	4	20	10	2	2	5	8	3	3	23	2	4	15	21	22	1	1	55	16	3	61	22	6	336
White-br. Nuthatch	1	25					1				1	1			3												32
Brown-headed Nuthatch																									20		20
Brown Creeper																									1		1
House Wren		48	6	6	20	20	1	5	3	4	3	2	22	15	2	5	11	13	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	201
Carolina Wren		15	11	3	8	10	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	8	2	2	10	2		21	2	1	19	9		142
Long-billed Marsh Wren																	1	1			1			9		1	13
Short-billed Marsh Wren																		2									2
Mockingbird		57	5	5	10	12	3	4	10	7	4	3	63	6	4	7	57	12	17	6	50	5	4	53	29	20	453
Catbird	3	8	13	20	4	18	5	4	4	1	12	2	37	10	3	15	55	75	13		27	20	14	39	25	6	433

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOT
	Gar	All	Was	Emm	Cat	Fre	Car	Ekl	Gun	Whi	LRo	Cyl	How	Brk	C&O	Pat	Gre	Gib	Ann	Brd	Cal	StM	NAS	Cln	Tal	Oec	TOT
Brown Thrasher	7	10	6	6	13	12	4		2	3	7	1	18	3	1	7	17	150	5	4	14	10	1	26	14	15	351
Robin	22	275	42	40	40	82	16		15	8	10	3	83	10	15	14	91	25	21	3	64	14		219	21	50	1183
Wood Thrush	15	44	31	15	25	26	6	2	10	14	4	3	69	22	6	29	57	85	1		47	5	4	74	57	17	668
Hermit Thrush																		1									1
Swainson's Thrush							1		1		1	1				1	1	1							4		11
Gray-checked Thrush																					1						1
Veery				1			1		1		5	2	1	1			2							1	1		16
Eastern Bluebird		8	2	2		6			7		1		6					3			9	1		1	1		47
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	3			15	6	2	1	3	10		1	12			8	14	1			4	4		22	3	2	115
Water Pipit													5											3			8
Cedar Waxwing		2							1	5		1	13		8	12		4						15			61
Starling	19	500	31	40	X	105	30	5	61	39	18	20	216	35	100	30	284	50	29	4	122	8	18	269	5	40	2078
White-eyed Vireo				2			1		3			2	1	2		5	6	11	1		16	2	3	20	1	6	82
Yellow-throated Vireo					1		3				2	1	9			6	3	2			3			9		1	40
Solitary Vireo											1																1
Red-eyed Vireo	3	5	24	10	15	4	2		10	19	1	10	88	12	13	105	64	180	4		86	28	6	56	22	10	777
Philadelphia Vireo																		1									1
Warbling Vireo			21		10						1	1					1							5	1		40
Black-&-white Warbler	3	3	9	3		1	4	1	10	4	1	2	10			5	8	7			17		3	14	3	1	109
Prothonotary Warbler			3		5	1										3					1			49	1	4	67
Swainson's Warbler																										2	2
Worm-eating Warbler			2	1	2		3	1	1	1						1		1			2			1	2	2	20
Golden-winged Warbler	6	2	6								1		1														16
Blue-winged Warbler				3						3				6				2	1					1	3	1	21
Tennessee Warbler					1																						1
Nashville Warbler	1	2		1																							4
Parula Warbler					3				25	3		3	15	15	3	19	15	33	1		12	6	2	13	17	2	187
Yellow Warbler		17	23		2	1			1		3	1	5			4	2	13	1		7	2		7	4	1	94
Magnolia Warbler																		1									1
Cape May Warbler						1			1									1							1		4
Blk-thr. Blue Warbler				1	1				1	1			2	1		4	1	1			1				3	1	18
Myrtle Warbler		5	1	12		1			15	5	5	1	5	1	1	7	8	13			1	1	5	20	16	2	126
Blk-thr. Green Warbler				1					1									1									3
Cerulean Warbler			4						15		1		2						1								23
Blackburnian Warbler			3											1													4
Yellow-thrtd. Warbler																		2						5	1	3	13
Chestnut-sided Warbler	16	5		1							1		1				1	1			3						29
Blackpoll Warbler										1	1		4			3	2	4			1		1	1	3		21
Pine Warbler		2																			1	5		7	14	1	30
Prairie Warbler			5	1			6		1			2	11	16		10	7	17	3		45	20	4	24	18	2	192
Palm Warbler										2					1						1						4
Ovenbird	12	2	5	5	1		2	6	3	7		2	12	5		27	23	7			13	1	1	20	7	10	171
No. Waterthrush												1		1	1		2	2	1					1			8
La. Waterthrush	1	1	1	1	1				2	4	1	1	4			2	5				2	1	1	10	1	6	45

June 1960

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

41

Species	1 Gar	2 All	3 Was	4 Emm	5 Cat	6 Fre	7 Car	8 Ekl	9 Gun	10 Whi	11 LRe	12 Cyl	13 How	14 Brk	15 C&O	16 Pat	17 Gre	18 Gib	19 Ann	20 Brd	21 Cal	22 StM	23 NAS	24 Cln	25 Tal	26 Oec	TOT	
Kentucky Warbler			1	3			2		1		1					13	3	6			5	1		23	8	3	77	
Yellowthroat	12	15	8	3	2	11	12	7	3	7	11	6	78	31		54	46	70	11		86	32	4	62	23	12	606	
Yellow-breasted Chat		2	5	6		11		8	3	6		8	25	12		6	7	15	3		33	15	4	36	9	1	215	
Hooded Warbler			1	6					1	1	1	7	2			17	12	30			23					6	107	
Canada Warbler	3	4	1		1						1														1		8	
American Redstart	7	2	12	1	2	3		1	8	1	4	5	28		28	64	61	9	1		18			12	5	8	280	
House Sparrow		500	60	50	X	39	51	4	50	37	15	10	83	15	7	15	22	22	17	1	117	10	15	434	121	20	1717	
Boblink			1										18			10									5		34	
Eastern Meadowlark	2	27	26	50	X	33	30	1	10	15	1	10	130	21		11	10	1	7		27	13	4	71	9	12	521	
Redwinged Blackbird	7	76	99	50	100	75	24	1	30	13	6	10	215	35	5	75	146	117	40	4	200	35	7	1341	492	30	3233	
Orchard Oriole			2		4	1	2		7		4		11			3	1	15	1		10			32	4		97	
Baltimore Oriole		65	23	6	2	14	3		2	5	6	2	12		2				1		1		2	12	1		159	
Boat-tailed Grackle																		6							30	36		
Common Grackle	3	250	234	50	X	292	41	2	30	12	19	20	191	18	51	74	193	174	16	20	172	120	6	965	762	50	3765	
Brown-headed Cowbird	8	300	10	20	50	57	30	2	25	30	12	6	152	17	10	16	34	35	5	8	56	20	2	133	102	10	1150	
Scarlet Tanager	4	6	4	20			6		10	4	1	2	36	2	3	18	18	22	2		52	1		28	6	4	249	
Summer Tanager					1																5	1	1	7	8	1	24	
Cardinal	1	200	20	20	15	59	12		10	14	8	10	98	5	19	15	31	147	35	6	116	21	10	173	34	16	1095	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	3	1		2		1				1								2								11	
Blue Grosbeak																					2		2	7	2	1	14	
Indigo Bunting		5	1	6	10	7	1		1	13		1	10	3		6	3	2			2		2	9	3	1	86	
Evening Grosbeak		82									14		2				21				1			8	10	8	149	
Purple Finch		23								2				1			2										28	
American Goldfinch	5	20	23	20	10	45	50	7	100	71	25	5	259	432	250	26	19	41	3		113		5	41	24	2	1596	
Rufous-sided Towhee	25	13	30	25	20	18	8	6	10	8	5	10	65	17	6	10	40	119	4		47	16	7	92	82	15	698	
Savannah Sparrow		2							2							2	10	2	2		1	1		9	1	2	38	
Grasshopper Sparrow			10		75		3		6				39	7							1		5	15	3		167	
Henslow's Sparrow																2								3			5	
Sharp-tailed Sparrow																										2	2	
Seaside Sparrow																										1	1	
Vesper Sparrow	1		2	20	3	1	2					1	6											6			41	
Slate-colored Junco					2																						2	
Chipping Sparrow	12	25	11	6	15	2	3	10	25	11	2	3	28	13		7	7	7	1		51	4	1	88	9	4	345	
Field Sparrow	3	15	11	10	10	10	3	10	4	21	1		43	13		8	13	3	2		67	20	8	62	17	4	362	
White-crowned Sparrow		3																									3	
White-thrtd. Sparrow	5	17		6	1	3			2	2	1	2	8	3		7	6	6			13	1		21	14		119	
Fox Sparrow		3																						1			4	
Swamp Sparrow			1		1										2			3									7	
Song Sparrow	5	110	22	20	10	28	12		10	4	5	6	47	14	8	13	28	29	24	3	11	8	4	36	11	4	472	
TOTAL SPECIES	51	266	82	82	72	70		62	35	81	66	73	64	92	64	43	92	103	108	62	23	109	82	79	112	123	122	213
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS			1139		777		498		806		336		2933		647		2040		606		3909		377		4160		40,227	
PARTY HOURS	5	35	20	8	4	18	4	14	3	11	5	4	14	6	34	6	24	48	11	1	95	11	15	61	12	6	428	

3. Washington County. 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 4 observers in 2 parties; 116 party-miles (6 on foot, 110 by car), Alice Mallonee, John C. Stauffer, R. S. Stauffer (compiler), Sue C. Stauffer.
4. Emmitsburg, Frederick County. 5:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (not continuously). R. Joly, W. G. Meredith, J. W. Richards.
5. Catoctin Mountain to Monocacy River, Frederick County. 75 miles by car. Joseph Jehl.
6. Frederick County. Frederick city and environs, Hansonville and northern Monocacy River areas (morning); southern Frederick County along Monocacy River at Lilipons and Bennett Creek, and Reich's Ford Road (afternoon); Catoctin Mountain near Five Forks area (night). 5:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. 7 observers in 2 parties. Dale Dudash, Ellen W. Edwards, S. W. Edwards, Charles Mullican (compiler), Sara Quinn, William Shirey, Hazel White.
7. Carroll County. 20 observers in 1 party, 11 party-miles (1 on foot, 10 by car). J. Worthley (compiler), Soldiers' Delight.
8. Eklo, Baltimore County. 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Betty Fisher.
9. Gunpowder River, Baltimore County (Area to Route U.S. 1). 6:30 to 9:30 a.m. 2 observers in 1 party. 3 party-miles on foot. Hank Kaestner (compiler), Franklin Wing.
10. White Marsh, Baltimore County (Area of 0.7 sq. mi. bordered by Joppa Road and Old Philadelphia Road). 5:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. C. Douglas Hackman.
11. Lake Roland, Baltimore County. 6:30 to 11:30 a.m. Alice S. Kaestner.
12. Cylburn Park, Baltimore County. 8 a.m. to 12 noon. R. K. Burns
13. Howard County (Patuxent Drainage). 4 observers in 1 party; 4:20 a.m. to 8 p.m. (not continuously); 107 party-miles (4 on foot, 103 by car). Chandler S. Robbins (compiler), Jane Robbins, Stuart Robbins, Ted Stiles.
14. Brookeville and Ashton, Montgomery County. 21 miles (6 on foot, 15 by car). Helen Fessenden.
15. C & O Canal, Montgomery County (Sycamore Island to Cabin John Lock). 6 to 9:15 a.m. 2 observers in 1 party; 2 3/4 miles on foot. Joseph E. King, Robert L. Pyle (compiler).
16. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Prince Georges and Anne Arundel Counties. 5:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (not continuously). R. E. Stewart.
17. Greenbelt, Prince Georges County (including Beltsville, Berwyn, and Bladensburg). 3:15 a.m. to 8:45 p.m. 2 observers in 1 - 2 parties; 159 party-miles (12 on foot, 147 by car). David Bridge (compiler), Ronald Feller.
18. Gibson Island, Anne Arundel County. (Entire island as in past 10 years). 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. 15 observers in 4 parties. C. Buchanan, J.A.C. Colston, R. Dwight, W. L. Henderson, Mrs. W. L. Henderson (co-compiler), J. Kidd, C. Lawrence, J. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. C. Lubbert, Miss M. McLean, Mrs. J. Markell, Jr., B. Smart, Mrs. S. E. Symington, Mrs. G. Tappan (co-compiler).
19. Annapolis, Anne Arundel County (including Sandy Point State Park). 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. 2 observers in 1 party. Prof. and Mrs. David G. Howard.
20. Broadwater Point, Churchton, Anne Arundel County. K. Friel Sanders, H. Elizabeth Slater.
21. Calvert County. 392 party-miles (47 on foot, 345 by car). 15

observers in 7 parties. Mrs. H. B. Allanson, Mrs. Arthur B. Fridinger, Mary W. Goldman, Claire Hall, Donald Hall, Harvey Hall, Charlotte Johnson, Jane Love, Mrs. Parr, Ruth Riley, Louise Rymer, K. Friel Sanders (compiler), H. Elizabeth Slater, Mrs. John White, John Fales.

22. St. Marys County (including Colton Point, Palmers, Blackistone Island, St. Catherine Island, and Bull Run). 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. 2 observers in 1 party; 11 party-hours (6 on foot, 2 by car, 3 by boat); 66 party-miles (6 on foot, 50 by car, 10 by boat). James Banagan (compiler). J. S. Weske.

23. Patuxent River Naval Air Station, St. Marys County. 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. 20 miles (10 on foot, 10 by car). Vernon Kleen.

24. Caroline County. Nineteen observers in 12 parties; 61 party-hours (40 on foot, 11 by car, 9 by canoe, 1 by bicycle); 284 party-miles (26 on foot, 236 by car, 20 by canoe, 2 by bicycle). Annabelle Bilbrough, Elsie Bilbrough, Margarete Butenschoen, A. J. Fletcher, Robert E. Fletcher, Roberta E. Fletcher, Marvin W. Hewitt, Naomi W. Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Minnie Miller, Terry Moore, Aldridge Pepper, Bob Pepper, Essie Pepper, Ethel Poore, Bill Scudder, Carol Scudder, Jacquelin Smith, A. May Thompson.

25. Talbot County. 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. 3 observers in 1 party; 170 party-miles (20 on foot, 150 by car). Harry Armistead, Richard Kleen, Will Russell.

26. Ocean City area, northern Worcester County and eastern Wicomico County. Heavy surf and high tide at Ocean City inlet. 5:30 to 11:30 a.m.; 63 miles (3 on foot, 60 by car). Samuel H. Dyke.

Sandy Spring

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS FOR 1960-61

The following Committees were appointed and approved by the Trustees:

AUDITING COMMITTEE: Charles M. Buchanan, Chairman; William Shirey and Douglas Miner.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE: Thomas Carswell, Chairman; Edgar Reynolds, William Leeson, Mrs. Douglas Miner and Sterling W. Edwards.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE: Mrs. J. E. M. Wood, Hans Krimm.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Marvin W. Hewitt, Chairman; A. J. Fletcher, Seth H. Low, Daniel Folk and Captain J. E. M. Wood.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Richard L. Kleen, Chairman; Mrs. J. E. M. Wood, Richard Douglass, Mrs. Edward Mendinhall, Miss Hilda Smith and Barklay Tucker.

SANCTUARY COMMITTEE: Commander Edward P. Wilson, Chairman; Mrs. Basil Gregory, Mrs. Richard D. Cole, Sterling W. Edwards and Miss Edith Adkins. Edgar Reynolds and Chandler Robbins were appointed to serve with this committee as advisors.

ROCK RUN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY OF M.O.S., INC.

The first sanctuary of M. O. S. is now a reality! After examining many pieces of property for possible acquisition as sanctuaries during the past five years, the Sanctuary Committee has now completed arrangements to lease from Mr. J. Gilman Paul a Sanctuary House and 57 acres near the Susquehanna River in Harford County. The Sanctuary lease, at the modest price of \$10 per month, is renewable annually.

Rock Run Wildlife Sanctuary, which is located one-half mile south of the confluence of Deer Creek and the Susquehanna River, is bounded on the north by Wilkinson Road, on the east and south by Rock Run Road, and on the west by a stone wall. Most of the property is covered with young second-growth deciduous woods, but some of the southern portions are recently abandoned fields that are passing through various successional stages. The north half of the Sanctuary is being surveyed and provided with straight trails from which bird population studies will be conducted at all seasons. Nature trails are planned for the entire Sanctuary. The relatively open habitats, with their abundant supply of native foods, are attractive to a wide variety of wildlife species. Members who have visited the Sanctuary have been impressed with its bird population. Broad-winged Hawks summered, a Screech Owl was heard on several occasions, Red-bellied Woodpeckers (which are rare that far north) were seen, and warblers such as the Parula, Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Redstart, were much in evidence. Some of the most colorful species, the Scarlet Tanager, Blue Jay, Indigo Bunting, Cardinal and Goldfinch, were seen right from the porch of the Sanctuary House.

Mr. Paul is presently making some repairs to the four-story stone Sanctuary House, and he has recently completed a new stone spring house from which running water has been piped into the Sanctuary House. Many M.O.S. members have already visited the Sanctuary. A privy, some signs, bird houses and trails have been constructed, a banding program has been initiated, and a file of bird records has been started.

All members are urged to share in the program of our Society's first Sanctuary. Sanctuary Committee members, who are listed on page 44, will be glad to tell you how you can help by donating such things as stools or other furniture, kitchen equipment, garden and carpenter tools, and supplies, or by helping with trail construction, building maintenance, preparation of exhibits, etc. Aerial photographs of the Sanctuary have been obtained, and a copy is on file at Cylburn.

Mrs. Basil M. Gregory, who lives 1.4 miles up Rock Run Road from the Sanctuary, will have custody of the Sanctuary House keys for the present. It is suggested that members write her (R.D. 2, Havre de Grace) or phone her (REdfield 4-6609) in advance. To reach the Sanctuary from Bel Air, drive east on route 22 to Churchville; bear left on route 155; in 4.0 miles turn left (north) on Darlington Road, and in 0.3 mile turn right (east) on Rock Run Road. Proceed east for 1.3 miles to the Gregory farm, and 1.4 miles farther to the Sanctuary. All members and guests are requested to register on arrival, to leave a copy of their Sanctuary bird observations, and to list in the registration book any supplies or equipment donated and any work done on the Sanctuary.

Edward P. Wilson, Chairman, Sanctuary Committee
119 Archwood Ave., Annapolis

1960 ANNUAL CONVENTION

A record number of members was present for the Annual Convention of the M. O. S., Inc., at Ocean City on May 13-15, 1960. Every Chapter, including one not yet installed, was represented.

Meeting of Retiring Trustees

A part of the Convention of which many members are unaware is the meeting of the Board of Trustees which precedes the annual business meeting. In this Trustees meeting, the representatives of each chapter are given an opportunity to present ideas or problems that may become issues in the general meeting. At this time, most of the controversial items are discussed, and if possible, decisions are reached to the satisfaction of the Trustees. In this way, much of the work of the Corporation is accomplished. However, those items that affect the entire membership and to which their contributions would be valuable are brought to the Annual Business Meeting by the appropriate Trustee. The Trustees voted to recommend to the membership that the fiscal year of the Corporation run from September 1 to August 31, with dues for each year due on September 1. They also voted that all members of local Chapters be members of the Society. The 1959 proposal for consideration of a change in the name of the Corporation was rejected. Five motions concerning proposed changes in By-Laws were passed and referred to the By-Laws Committee.

Annual Business Meeting

By the means outlined in the foregoing paragraph a minimum of business remained to be conducted by the Society. A member of each Chapter reported briefly on the activities of his club. The treasurer gave a report showing balances of \$1,043.31 in the General Fund and \$1,720.46 in the Sanctuary Fund. The editor of Maryland Birdlife requested more original articles, and prompt selection of Christmas Count dates. The Sanctuary Committee reported that a 57-acre tract of land was available in Harford County. The Society, by majority vote, directed Cdr. E. P. Wilson, Sanctuary Committee chairman, to lease this property. A further motion was made to support the Sanctuary Committee 100 per cent in this effort; the motion was carried and received the only applause of the meeting. Other committees gave reports, and the election of officers for the coming year completed the old business. The only item of new business was a report by Mrs. Bertha Poe of Owings Mills regarding a new club that is seeking admission to the Society. The by-laws of the club are being studied, and it was anticipated that this new Chapter would be admitted soon.

First Meeting of the 1960-61 Board of Trustees

Following the business meeting the new Trustees met. A report was received from the retiring Board. It was agreed that the 1961 Convention should be held at the Hastings Hotel, Ocean City, Md. on the second Saturday of May, 1961. The committees listed on page 44 were appointed.

(continued on page 56)

BALTIMORE CLUB'S WINTER TRIP TO DEL-MAR-VA

Hank Kaestner

The wind was blowing hard and the sky was clear as we entered Bombay Hook Refuge in Delaware, the first stop on the Baltimore Chapter's trip to the Delmarva peninsula, February 27-28. A short drive through grain fields to headquarters yielded Sparrow Hawks, Killdeer, Pintails and others. At headquarters our leader, Mrs. Cole, questioned where we could go. We found out that we could drive on the dike around Raymond Pool, one of the three artificial ponds on the refuge. On the dike we added Marsh Hawk, American Merganser and Coot to our growing list. The biggest "find" on the dike was a flock of six Snow Buntings!! They looked very brown at first, but when they flew they showed large white patches on their wings.

After leaving Bombay Hook we headed south toward our next stop at Silver Lake. On the way, however, we stopped beside a small pond to add Horned Lark to the list. We set up the scopes when we noticed a few ducks in the high grass next to the pond. The "few" ducks turned out to be 15 Black Ducks, 45 Pintails, and 2 Shovelers! Interest picked up and we decided that a swell trip was in store.

We had lunch at Silver Lake, a small sanctuary at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. From the cars we could see Ruddy Ducks, Coots, Geese, and about 2000 Canvasbacks. After enjoying a well-deserved lunch at 2:00, we headed south along the barrier beach toward Ocean City.

The ocean was calm at the Ocean City inlet. We walked out on the jetty watching for the eiders we had heard. Sure enough, out beyond the end of the Assateague Island jetty were 3 Common Eiders, 2 King Eiders, 1 Harlequin Duck, 50 Red-throated Loons and several hundred Red-breasted Mergansers. After a "run" to West Ocean City to look for the Iceland Gull (we didn't find it then) we hit the sack.

Some highlights of the next morning (we woke at 5:15) were an early trip to South Point, where we saw courting Red-br. Mergansers, and a return to the jetty where we met Sam Dyke. He showed us the Iceland Gull and Harlequin Duck. After we left Ocean City, we headed west with the idea of going to Elliott Island. The highlight of this excursion was when we stopped at a roadside picnic grove. Upon piling out of the cars we observed several crows chasing a Great Horned Owl. This was exciting enough, but the real surprise was when one member of the group observed it fly into a tree and land on its' nest!

After lunch (both kinglets and Brown-headed Nuthatch were added to list there) we headed for Elliott. At Savanna Lake the group added two white birds to the list: Common Egret and Whistling Swan, as well as Kingfisher, Gadwall, two teals, and Virginia Rail. The sun was slowly sinking in the west as we left Elliott Island, and so ended a great weekend of bird watching.

405 Hollen Road, Baltimore 12



JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1960

Chandler S. Robbins

The first three months of 1960 illustrated vividly the striking effects of weather conditions on survival of winter birds. In effect, the combination of an abundant food supply and uniformly mild weather during the late fall lured countless thousands of semi-hardy migrant song-birds into wintering farther north than usual. At the turn of the New Year, large flocks of Robins were wintering in every county except Garrett. And the Maryland Christmas Bird Counts showed that populations of most passerine species were above normal. As the winter progressed the weather remained normal, departing very little from the average conditions in January and February. It looked as though the Eastern Bluebirds, which had been so hard hit by the severe winter weather two years ago, would continue their recovery slowly but steadily. It looked as though the great hordes of Robins would survive the wintry weather. It looked as though less hardy species such as orioles, Tree Swallows, and strays of various warblers in tidewater areas would live to see their congeners return from the South.

March, however, came in like the proverbial lion with three weeks of bitter cold weather and a succession of heavy snows. The last day of February ended a 13-day period of normal weather, with daily maximum temperatures at Friendship International Airport near Baltimore between 39° and 47° (except 35° on the 21st) and daily minima between 21° and 34°. On March 1, all 49 states lay under a thick blanket of Arctic air. The 500-millibar weather map for 7 p.m. on Feb. 29 shows winds of 115 miles an hour and a temperature of -30°, 3 miles above the Maryland countryside. During the next 13 days, the highest temperature recorded at Friendship Airport was 36° and the average minimum was 16°. At Bittering, the temperature remained below freezing for 19 consecutive days and nights, Feb. 27--Mar. 16! A measureable amount of snow fell on some or all of Maryland on each of the first 11 days of March, and again on each day from the 16th through the 24th. At the Sines Deep Creek station 52.5 inches of snow fell during March!

The presence of continuous snow cover in all states northwest of Maryland through the first three weeks of March was partly responsible for our continuous period of low temperatures. The air masses that normally warm considerably as they pass over the mid-western states entered Maryland without losing their Arctic characteristics.

As each succeeding snow storm covered food supplies on or near the ground, more and more birds depended upon frozen fruits. For days at a time no active insects were available except to tree-boring birds. The fruit supplies already had been largely exhausted by the great flocks of Robins, and soon the more desirable fruits were consumed. (One wonders whether the caloric value of certain fruits is sufficiently high to provide the nourishment necessary for survival when so much heat is lost within the bird's crop while the hard-frozen berries are being melted.) The net result of the long-continued snow cover and sub-freezing temperatures was a pronounced decrease or total disappearance of such species as Robins, Hermit Thrushes, Eastern Bluebirds, Carolina Wrens, Eastern Phoebe, Killdeer, Myrtle Warblers, and Cedar Waxwings. The full impact of the loss will not be known until data from the May State-wide Bird Count and the December 1960 Christmas Count have been analyzed. By the end of March, however, it already was apparent that few Carolina Wrens survived in central Maryland except in the immediate vicinity of feeding stations.

Migration was nearly at a standstill until the last week of March. During February, the Southeastern States experienced temperatures that averaged 2° to 4° below normal; this, together with a complete absence of warm days (60° or more in central North Carolina) during the latter half of the month, prevented the release of the migratory trigger. The lower-than-ever temperatures of March were just as pronounced in Virginia and the Carolinas as in Maryland; in fact, in coastal North Carolina it was the coldest and snowiest March on record. It is not surprising, then, to find that February migrants, March migrants and a few April migrants suddenly burst onto the Maryland scene when the white curtain finally was lifted. By Mar. 26, the effects of the last great cold air mass of the month were gradually wearing off, winds were light and southerly, and nighttime temperatures hovered near the melting point. On the 27th, temperatures reached 70° all across the State of Virginia, and the mid-sixties in Maryland. The migratory trigger finally was released! With clear skies and light southerly winds on Sunday night, Mar. 27-28, myriads of winged visitors arrived in Maryland. For the next two days and nights, birds continued to penetrate a stationary front that lay along our southern border. At Frederick on the evening of the 29th, Joseph Jehl witnessed one of the biggest migratory flights he has ever heard: "Chip-notes were almost deafening and most of the birds seemed to be very low. Sparrows of various species composed the bulk of the movement."

Finally, on the 31st, strong southerly air currents along the Atlantic coast swept an undetermined number of tropical winterers into and past our State, weeks in advance of their normal arrival dates. A notable example is a Prothonotary Warbler that Carol E. Scudder of Concord says was "Blown into my yard during a gusty shower. When rain stopped he perched on top of the barn and preened for almost 10 minutes, singing at intervals--then he left and went to the woods." Equally unusual, but predating the ideal weather pattern of the 31st, was a Ruby-throated Hummingbird that Lois Horn feels certain she heard several times at close range at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel on Mar. 29.

Table 1 gives a summary of early spring arrival dates by counties. Thanks are expressed to all contributing observers. Those who supplied the largest number of reports for each county were the following: Washington County--Mrs. Alice Mallonee; Frederick--Joseph R. Jehl, Sterling W. Edwards, William N. Shirey, Sarah E. Quinn; Baltimore City and County--Douglas Hackman, Betsy Schaffer; Montgomery--Helen Fessenden, John Weske, Lucille V. Smith; Prince Georges--David Bridge, Ronald Feller, John Fales, Chandler Robbins; Anne Arundel--Vera Henderson, Elise Tappan, Martina Luff, Prof. & Mrs. David Howard; St. Marys--Vernon Kleen; Caroline--Marvin Hewitt, Roberta Fletcher, Carol Scudder; Lower Eastern Shore--Samuel H. Dyke, Dr. J. T. B. Ambler.

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1960

	Wash	Fred	Balt	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	St.M	Caro	LES*
Whistling Swan	3/29	--	3/20	3/29	--	3/29	--	--	--
Canada Goose	3/26	3/26	--	--	3/29	--	2/29	3/24	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	--	--	--	2/23	3/ 6	4/ 2	2/16	--
Red-br. Merganser	--	--	4/16	--	--	3/25	3/17	--	--
Osprey	3/29	4/ 9	3/27	--	--	3/24	3/28	3/19	3/26
Killdeer	4/ 4	3/22	--	2/11	--	2/ 9	--	--	--
American Woodcock	3/29	--	3/25	3/28	2/10	2/ 9	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	3/ 4	2/28	3/20	2/29	--	3/27	--	--	--
Yel-shaft. Flicker	4/12	3/26	3/26	4/ 2	--	3/28	--	--	--
Eastern Phoebe	3/29	3/30	3/28	3/28	3/28	3/28	--	3/28	--
Tree Swallow	--	--	4/11	--	--	3/27	3/30	4/ 2	3/31
Purple Martin	4/12	3/31	4/ 2	4/10	4/ 1	3/31	--	3/26	3/27
Brown Thrasher	4/15	4/17	4/14	4/10	3/31	3/31	--	4/11	4/15
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	--	3/28	--	4/ 7	3/29	3/30
La. Waterthrush	--	4/23	4/ 2	4/27	4/24	4/25	4/30	3/28	3/30
Redwinged Blackbird	3/ 2	3/26	2/20	3/27	2/22	2/18	--	--	--
Common Grackle	2/ 9	3/18	3/20	2/21	2/ 8	2/14	2/17	--	--
Brown-head Cowbird	2/18	3/28	3/ 5	3/ 5	2/11	2/14	2/26	--	--
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	3/27	--	--	3/ 5	3/30	3/10	--
Rufous-sided Towhee	4/10	--	--	3/31	3/29	3/14	--	--	--
Savannah Sparrow	4/ 4	3/29	--	--	3/24	3/27	3/31	4/13	--
Vesper Sparrow	4/ 4	3/29	3/26	4/12	--	3/27	--	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	4/21	4/10	4/ 5	4/ 6	3/31	3/28	3/31	--	4/15
Fox Sparrow	--	--	3/26	2/28	2/10	2/13	--	2/20	--

In the paragraphs that follow, dates or counts that broke previous records for their respective sections of Maryland are underscored.

Loons, Gannets, Hérons. A high count of 75 Red-throated Loons in one group was recorded at the Ocean City Inlet on Feb. 13 by Samuel H.

*Worcester, Wicomico and Talbot Counties

Dyke. On Jan. 17, Mr. Dyke counted a maximum of 24 Gannets; some came as close to shore as the ends of the Ocean City jetties. From 1 to 3 Common Egrets were seen in Dorchester County in each of the winter months, although none was reported during the coldest part of the winter, from late February until the closing days of March; Mr. Dyke found 1 Common Egret with 6 early Snowies at Elliott Island on Mar. 31. Philip DuMont contributed a record-breaking winter count of 24 Black-crowned Night Herons at Ocean City on Feb. 20. This species winters much more commonly in coastal areas to the north of us and to the south of us, and no reason has been offered for its apparent scarcity in Maryland's marshes during the winter months. Joe Jehl identified by ear "many" Green Herons as they migrated over Frederick on the evening of Mar. 29--breaking the spring arrival record for inland Maryland.

Swans and Geese. The first northward movement of Whistling Swans was noted on Mar. 20, but it was not until the 26th that the full flight of swans and geese began. Douglas Hackman observed five flocks of Whistling Swans, totaling more than 125 individuals, migrating over White Marsh on the 26th; and on the same day Mrs. A. L. Hoffman counted a total of 230 Canada Geese winging their way over the Frederick County mountains. Peak counts of migrating Whistling Swans (300 at Brookville and a wave at Gibson Island) and Canada Geese (500 over Baltimore County, 400 over Frederick County) were obtained on Mar. 29, when balmy temperatures and light tail winds provided safe passage from Chesapeake Bay to the Great Lakes. On this same date, Eleanor Robbins observed 200 Snow Geese and 3 Blue Geese flying northwestward over "Robbins Nest" to bring to 179 the 10-year list of species identified on or over her 3 acres near Laurel. Mrs. W. L. Henderson and Mrs. Elise Tappan saw 3 Snow Geese at Gibson Island on Mar. 27 for the 5th local record.

Ducks. More than the usual few reports of the rarer duck species were received. The European Widgeon that was seen at Gibson Island on the Jan. 3 Christmas Count was still present on Mar. 29 (Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Tappan). The still rarer European Teal was carefully studied at Elliott Island on Mar. 27 by Daniel D. Gibson and Philip Shively, and on the 31st by Sam Dyke. The eiders at the Ocean City Inlet provided a thrill for all observers who visited that area during this three-month period. The 15 King Eiders that were present until Feb. 21 (Dyke) set a new high count for this latitude; an adult male, 3 first-year males, and a female lingered until Apr. 3, breaking the spring departure record for Maryland (Dyke). Although 8 Common Eiders were identified on the Dec. 29 Christmas Count, only 6 (2 first-year males and 4 females) were found subsequently; when last seen on Mar. 12 by Sam Dyke, only 2 males and 1 female were present. Another rare northern visitor to the Ocean City Inlet was the Harlequin Duck; a drake was seen irregularly from Feb. 13 into May (Dyke, Harriet Sutton, Gibson, Gladys Cole, and many others). Dyke discovered a female Harlequin there and observed it Mar. 26 through Apr. 9; he saw the drake and 2 females on Apr. 1 and so established a high count for this species. Dyke remarked on the scarcity of scoters and Oldsquaws along the coast, and Mrs. Henderson mentioned a scarcity of Oldsquaws, Ring-necks, and Common Mergansers at Gibson Island. Few Redheads were reported.

Hawks. Douglas Hackman, at his strategic position on the edge of the Piedmont Plateau at White Marsh, can distinguish early migrating hawks from wintering individuals of the same species. He asserted that the migration started late this spring, with only single Red-tails on Feb. 20 and Feb. 27, and no accipiters until Mar. 12, when a Cooper's Hawk flew over. Elsewhere, the first migrating raptors detected were a Sharp-shin at Greenbelt on Mar. 21 (David Bridge), a Bald Eagle at Brookeville on Mar. 19 (Helen Fessenden), an Osprey at Denton on Mar. 19 (Carroll Laramore), and a Pigeon Hawk at Greenbelt Lake on Mar. 28 (Bridge). Hackman reported the "first real activity" on Mar. 27, when he counted 2 Red-tails, 1 Red-shoulder, 2 Ospreys, and 4 Sparrow Hawks in 90 minutes.

Shorebirds. On Mar. 14, 1959, Dan Gibson and his father spotted 2 American Oystercatchers on Assateague Island, the first March record for the State. On the same date in 1960, Dan found none, but six days later, on Mar. 20, he and Rick Bowes observed 1 flying north past the Ocean City jetty. On the 26th, several people watched 2 oystercatchers on nearby Assateague Island. Now that these birds have nested in Maryland for ten consecutive years we may find that they return each year in March. Killdeer were relatively scarce during the winter, especially so in February and March. American Woodcock were found in February in Howard (Mrs. G. C. Munro), Anne Arundel (Mrs. W. L. Henderson), Prince Georges (R. E. Stewart), and St. Marys (Vernon Kleen) Counties, but did not appear elsewhere until Mar. 20, when David Bridge found 2 in Greenbelt. There were many arrivals during the last seven days of March. On Jan. 26 Richard L. Kleen and party counted over 150 Purple Sandpipers on the Ocean City jetty; this count greatly exceeds the previous high tally for Maryland.

Gulls, Terns. Not since the days of the Matapeake Ferry have the northern "white-winged" gulls been reported so frequently as they were this past winter. The first Iceland Gull of the winter was spotted by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson at Ocean City on Dec. 29, and this was the only "white-wing" reported until the easterly gales of mid-February. Samuel Dyke attributes the appearance of Glaucous and Iceland Gulls that began in late February to the great quantities of starfish washed ashore by the storms. Dyke discovered the first Glaucous Gull at Ocean City on Feb. 26, and on Mar. 12 he had 3 in second winter plumage under surveillance at the same time from the fishing pier north of the jetty--the highest definite count ever reported from Maryland. Two Iceland Gulls in second winter plumage made their headquarters at the West Ocean City fish docks during the month of March, according to Dyke and Gibson; a first year bird joined them on Apr. 1 and Apr. 3, breaking another high count for the State (Dyke). During the Feb. 13 easterly storm, Mr. Dyke found a Black-legged Kittiwake in first winter plumage at the Ocean City Inlet; there were only two Maryland records for this species prior to the past four winters, but now 1 or 2 birds are recorded annually. Turning from northern birds to southern winterers, the Common Tern was recorded on Jan. 17 and Feb. 26 at Ocean City by Dyke; these are the first January and February records for Maryland. Any tern occurring in Maryland in winter is a rarity, but it is no longer safe to assume that wintering terns are Forster's.

Alcids. The Dovekie is another northern species rarely seen from the Maryland shore, but one that probably occurs fairly regularly several miles out to sea. Dyke found one at the inlet on Jan. 25. On the following day, Dick Kleen and 5 other observers studied a Razorbill at a distance of 15 feet, at the inlet. No specimen of this auk has been taken in Maryland but the Razorbill can now be transferred from the hypothetical to the regular accepted list of Maryland birds on the basis of three well documented sight observations (following prerequisite number 3 of Stewart and Robbins in Birds of Maryland). The two previous records were on Dec. 4, 1926 (Alexander Wetmore) and Feb. 3, 1938 (John H. Buckalew), both in the Ocean City area.

Owls, Woodpeckers. On Mar. 16, Marvin Hewitt found a dead Long-eared Owl beside a road in Greensboro; this was the second county record. Not mentioned in the previous report was a Saw-whet Owl killed by traffic along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway near Beltsville on Dec. 16, 1959; another was killed near the same place on Jan. 28 (both found by Henry Bell). A Saw-whet was netted and banded at Brookeville by John S. Weske and Helen Fessenden on Jan. 24. Wintering Red-headed Woodpeckers are so scarce in the immediate vicinity of Chesapeake Bay that it is worth recording that single birds were seen at Crownsville on Jan. 3 (John H. Fales) and Broadwater Point on Jan. 10 (Friel Sanders, Elizabeth Slater, and Gladys Cole).

Song birds (general). M. O. S. members used four methods to study bird population changes this winter: (a) 15 Christmas Bird Counts were taken, representing parts of 15 of the 23 counties and Baltimore City; (b) Winter Bird Population Studies were made at Loch Raven by Haven Kolb and near Plum Point in Calvert County by John and David Fales; (c) from studies of banded birds, David Bridge computed the population of birds visiting his Greenbelt feeding station from Dec. 1 to Mar. 6; and (d) Douglas Hackman made periodic counts in an area of 100 acres near his White Marsh home, and from these counts he estimated the population of each avian species present during each month.

The Christmas Counts permit appraisal of the bird population at the beginning of the winter, and direct comparison with populations in previous winters. The Winter Bird Population Studies show the January populations in specific habitats for comparison with past years; these studies are based on the average number of birds of each species seen on a series of trips through the same area. Mr. Bridge's intensive banding study was not initiated until the present season, but in future winters it will provide a measure of year-to-year changes in total birds of each species and of returns of banded individuals. Mr. Hackman's semi-weekly counts through the entire period provide a measurement of population changes as the season progresses; these counts are of very special interest in a season when high mortality is suspected. Space does not permit a detailed analysis, species by species, of the population changes revealed by the various studies outlined above, but a few examples can be given. It is hoped that these may stimulate other members to participate in similar investigations next winter. Lumping together all Maryland Christmas Counts, we find that there were 975 party-hours of coverage in

the winter of 1958-59 and 844 party-hours in 1959-60. For detailed studies the areas should be examined separately and the party-hours should be adjusted separately for each area. Certain characteristics of the 1959-60 population are so striking, however, that they stand out in even the most rudimentary comparison. Adjusting only for the total difference in coverage (by converting all counts to birds per 100 party-hours for the State as a whole), we see that the following species were substantially more abundant this winter than last: Blue Jay (96 in 1958-59, 354 in 1959-60), White-breasted Nuthatch (10, 42); Red-breasted Nuthatch (0.1, 10), Carolina Wren (53, 102), Robin (198, 2,750), and Evening Grosbeak (0.1, 20). On the contrary, Eastern Meadowlarks (470 per 100 party-hours in 1958-59, 335 in 1959-60), and Field Sparrows (285, 187) were noticeably less common in the winter of 1960. On the whole, at the beginning of the winter, the 1959-60 population was well above the 1958-59 population. Haven Kolb found no difference in total population in his study area as compared with the previous year, but John Fales reported a 35 per cent increase on his Plum Point area. The Myrtle Warbler, Cedar Waxwing, Cardinal, and Carolina Chickadee were chiefly responsible for this increase.

Flycatchers, Swallows. Harry Armistead called attention to an error in the March 1960 issue, where he was given credit on page 25 for a Western Kingbird that Dick Kleen saw at Tilghman on Sept. 13, 1959; Armistead's other observation on Nov. 1 was correctly cited. He also forwarded another late record of the Western Kingbird--one seen at Cambridge on Nov. 22, 1959 by Frederick V. Hebard. Eastern Phoebe, which had shown little recovery since the severe winter of 1957-58, were reported wintering in only one locality west of the Coastal Plain; 2 hardy individuals were found along the Monocacy River in northern Frederick County on Jan. 2. A phoebe seen at Greensboro on Feb. 20 (Marvin Hewitt) and one at Willows in Calvert County on Feb. 28 (Fales) were the only ones recorded in Maryland between Jan. 2 and Mar. 28. The latter date marked the arrival of the first spring migrants in many Coastal Plain and Piedmont localities. A scattering of Purple Martins arrived with the break in the weather in late March, but many breeding individuals did not show up until mid-April.

Catbirds, Thrashers, Thrushes. It is safe to assume that the majority of the Catbirds and Brown Thrashers that attempted to winter in Maryland failed to survive. Not a single Catbird was reported after the close of the Christmas-Count period. And only 4 Brown Thrashers were reported during the prolonged cold weather of March: 1 at Beltsville on Mar. 5 (Vernon Kleen), 1 at Gambrills on Mar. 7 (Martina Luff), 1 at Concord in Caroline County, Mar. 9-13 (C. E. Scudder), and 1 at Alicia Knotts' Denton feeding station throughout the winter. The hordes of Robins that wintered throughout the Coastal Plain and as far west as Hancock and McCoole were partly responsible for the heavy casualties suffered by other species during the critical weather of February and March, because they had seriously depleted the supply of both natural and cultivated fruits before the critical weather began. At White Marsh, on the edge of the Piedmont, Doug Hackman counted an average of 12 Robins per day in January, 4 in February, and 1 in March prior to the 25th. In

many places Robins disappeared entirely during February and most of the month of March; but by the closing days of March, migrants had begun to arrive from farther south. Last dates for Hermit Thrushes that attempted to winter west of the Coastal Plain were: Dec. 29 at McCoolle (Leonard Llewellyn) and Jan. 24 near Weverton (Sterling Edwards). The only February and early March records west of the Bay were at Beltsville (Pales). Although 858 Eastern Bluebirds were counted on the Christmas Counts, there were very few subsequent observations. Two of the 3 February reports from the Piedmont referred to last dates of birds that succumbed during the extended cold and heavy snow cover: Feb. 2, Laurel (Jane Robbins) and Feb. 7, White Marsh (Hackman). This species was entirely missing from the many lists of returning migrants compiled during the closing week of March.

Warblers. The Myrtle was the only warbler recorded in Maryland between Jan. 1 and Mar. 28. Some of the Pines, Palms, and Yellowthroats that were found during the Christmas Counts probably survived into the new year, but we have no reports of efforts to determine their fate during the critical period.

Orioles, Blackbirds. The Baltimore Oriole that was reported at the feeding station of Miss Margaret Hoffman in the Eastport section of Annapolis on Jan. 3 was verified on the following day by Prof. and Mrs. David Howard. The Howards had no wintering oriole at their Annapolis residence until mid-March, when a very dull-colored bird appeared; all of their wintering orioles of prior years were Baltimore Orioles, but they identified the 1960 bird as a female Orchard. The wintering oriole at Silver Spring, believed by Hilda Smith to be another Orchard Oriole, was present until at least Jan. 16. In the Halethorpe section of Baltimore City, Irving E. Hampe paid particular attention to the wintering flocks of Brown-headed Cowbirds. Among them he found a few Brewer's Blackbirds: 1 on Feb. 19, 6 on Feb. 25, and 2 on Feb. 26. There are no previous records of this species for Baltimore City or for neighboring counties, and as yet no Maryland specimen has been collected. It behooves observers in all parts of the State to watch more closely for this western species.

Northern finches. This was a banner year for Evening Grosbeaks, with an abundance of reports representing all sections of the State. Purple Finches by the score joined the Evening Grosbeaks at many feeding stations, as did an occasional small company of Pine Siskins. Only the banders knew the approximate numbers of these species that were present at their homes, for there was considerable turnover of grosbeaks, and Purple Finches and Pine Siskins seldom were all present at the same time. At Greenbelt, David Bridge saw a maximum of 55 Purple Finches at one time, but he banded 168 from Dec. 1 to Mar. 6 and trapped 5 others that had been banded at other stations; he estimated 20 unbanded birds, making a total of about 193 in his flock. Gladys Cole, Friel Sanders, and Elizabeth Slater identified 10 Red Crossbills at Broadwater Point near Churchton on Jan. 10. The real treat of the season, however, was the unusually heavy invasion of Common Redpolls from Canada into the northern states. A scattering of these colorful birds crossed Mason and Dixon's

line. Singles were studied at Aspen in Montgomery County on Jan. 1 (Fales), at Sandy Point on Jan. 3-4 (C. S. Robbins & B. C. Gatchell; Prof. & Mrs. David Howard), at Laurel on Feb. 7 (Robbinses), at Unity on Mar. 10 (Seth H. Low), and at Silver Spring (Mrs. Joseph H. Akeroyd) and in Dorchester County (Armistead and Jim Russell) on Mar. 12. Two were seen at Ocean City on Feb. 21 (Jim and Gordon Meade), 6-8 in Frederick on Feb. 25 (Joseph Jehl), 5-6 a few miles east of Mt. Airy in Howard County about Mar. 15 (Jehl), and 2 at Sandy Point on Mar. 12 (DuMont). Others were seen in Talbot County. A flock of from 12 (Mar. 11) to 24 (Mar. 12) individuals frequented the University of Maryland campus along U.S. 1, and 2 netted there on Mar. 12 by Bridge and Feller appear to be the first ever banded in Maryland; 16 were still present on Mar. 13. The latest report was of 10 in Frederick on Apr. 5, breaking the State departure record (Jehl).

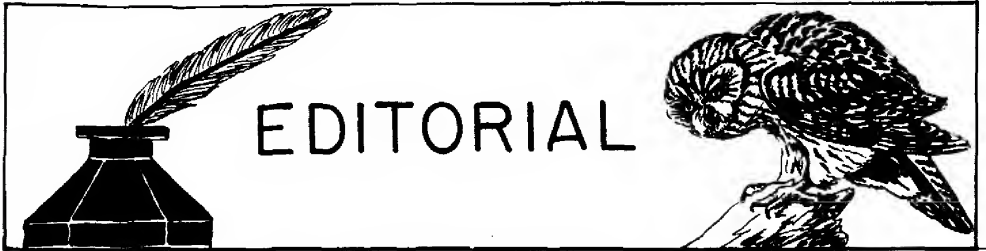
Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Sparrows. Mention has already been made of the Red-headed Woodpecker and Red Crossbill recorded at Broadwater Point in southern Anne Arundel County on Jan. 10 by Sanders, Slater and Cole. A third "red" rarity discovered there that day was a Rose-breasted Grosbeak—the first live bird of this species seen in Maryland in winter! For the second year in a row, Rufous-sided Towhees wintered on the Coastal Plain in large numbers. On Mar. 4, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Bodenstein estimated 100 of these birds along the roadside near Bowie when the ground was covered with snow. Our two most abundant wintering sparrows, Slate-colored Juncos and White-throats, were present in normal numbers at Christmas-Count time. Juncos were not reduced appreciably as the winter progressed, but Douglas Hackman's figures showed a decrease in White-throats of more than 35 per cent. At Greenbelt, David Bridge estimated 230 juncos and 59 White-throats were using his feeding station. Helen Fessenden had an unusually large wintering flock of White-crowned Sparrows at Brookeville; from Jan. 23 to Apr. 8 she banded 13 adults and 19 first-year birds—nearly her whole flock. Fred Schmid's banded Harris' Sparrow was present at Patuxent Research Center throughout the period.

1960 ANNUAL CONVENTION (continued from page 46)

Field Trips

Members selected field trips from a list of 15 scheduled excursions to the Pocomoke Swamp, Sinpuxent Bay cruise, Assawoman Refuge, the Mills Island heronry, the Operation Recovery banding station, and local shore-bird concentration areas. On May 15, when a heavy migratory flight developed along the barrier beach, all mid-morning field trips were rerouted to enable everyone to visit the banding station. A Whip-poor-will and a Chuck-will's-widow were studied simultaneously in the hand, as were half a dozen species of warblers. Both male and female Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Scarlet Tanagers were examined at close range, as was a Solitary Vireo—a rare spring transient on the Maryland coast. The commonest species banded that day was our State bird, the Baltimore Oriole. To most members the banding demonstration was the highlight of the Convention. The total number of bird species observed during the Convention was 170.

A. J. Fletcher, Secretary



A CHALLENGE

The Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc., has taken a big step forward in the leasing of our first Sanctuary.

Rock Run Wildlife Sanctuary has been obtained without any large capital investment or any long-term commitment. Mrs. Basil M. Gregory is to be congratulated for suggesting this area for a Sanctuary. Commander Edward P. Wilson and his Sanctuary Committee deserve our thanks for all their efforts in making arrangements for the lease, for planning the development and use of the area, and for the initial work on the Sanctuary itself. And Mr. J. Gilman Paul deserves our appreciation for making the Sanctuary House and the 57 acres available to us at such a reasonable price. Mr. Paul is taking a great interest in the success of our Sanctuary program, and he is helping to make the Sanctuary House more serviceable.

We have a fine secluded tract on which to relax and enjoy the world about us—a tract to which we can retreat from the noise and smells of the city. We have unpolluted streams in which we can study animals that once were more widely distributed through our State. We can conduct group projects and carry on individual studies on a great variety of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, or insects. We can have family outings and club field trips.

But more than this, we have an opportunity, at very modest cost to the Society, to provide educational facilities not only for our own membership, but also for the Maryland public. The hobby from which we derive so much enjoyment can be converted into a tool for sowing the seeds of conservation, so that more of Maryland's citizens will learn to appreciate the natural areas of our State, and in turn help to preserve more of these areas for the enjoyment of future generations. This is our great challenge. Will we accept it? Will each of us make a solemn promise to visit the Sanctuary, to have some part in the development of its nature trails and exhibits, and to help educate others through our Sanctuary program? Will we all pull together to make this program a great success? The response of each of us to this challenge will determine whether our present lease will be extended; furthermore, it will show us whether our Society is sufficiently mature to embark upon an expanded program of nature education.

NEW MEMBERS

- Belden, Mr. George, State Teachers' College, Towson 4, Md.
 Cantwell, Miss Janet, Montrose Ave., Garrison, Md. HU.6-5914
 Cantwell, Mrs. Margaret, Montrose Ave., Garrison, Md. HU.6-5914
 Charlton, Brian, Bond Ave., Reisterstown, Md. TE.3-3848
 Donoho, Mrs. Murray T., Park Heights Ave., Owings Mills, Md. HU.6-4226
 Elgert, Gerald G., 3412 Mayfield Ave., Baltimore 13, Md. PE.2-6069
 FitzPatrick, Miss Thekla M., 12 E. Chase St., Baltimore 2, Md. LE.9-2784
 Gardner, Geyrl L., Chesmar Estates, Chestertown, Md.
 Grieb, H. Norman, Clark's Conveniency, Chestertown, Md.
 Gerringer, Mrs. W. F., Greenspring Ave., Lutherville, Md. VA.5-2175
 Hale, Mr. Malcolm, BW Plants Div., Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md.
 Hayes, Rear Adm'l. John D., 1970 Fairfax Road, Annapolis, Md.
 Hazen, Mr. Gardner, Easton, Maryland
 Henderson, Owen, Huntingfield Farm, Rock Hall, Md.
 Iseminger, Mrs. H. M., 1839 Virginia Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
 Katz, Mrs. Blema P., 2613 Oakley Ave., Balto. 15, Md. MO.4-3394
 Kelmenson, Mrs. Harry, Caveswood Lane, Owings Mills, Md. HU.6-1218
 Kemper, Mrs. William A., Dahlgren, Virginia
 Koontz, Mrs. Amos R., Garrison, Md. HU.6-5533
 Martin, Mr. & Mrs. John, 138 S. Ritters Lane, Owings Mills, Md. TE.3-1751
 Martin, John, Jr., 138 S. Ritters Lane, Owings Mills, Md.
 Martin, Miss Gail, 138 S. Ritters Lane, Owings Mills, Md.
 Martin, Miss Lynn, 138 S. Ritters Lane, Owings Mills, Md.
 May, Dr. Robert E., 1633 Woodbourne Ave., Baltimore 12, Md. ID.5-5566
 Mulford, Mr. & Mrs. Rowland H., 1021 Wagner Road, Ruxton 4, Md. VA.5-3528
 Platt, Clarence S., 718 Highwood Drive, Baltimore 12, Md. ID.3-8742
 Poe, Miss Carol, Academy Ave., Owings Mills, Md. TE.3-2585
 Poe, Mr. & Mrs. Edgar, Academy Ave., Owings Mills, Md. TE.3-2585
 Reissman, Dr. Hildegard Heard, Arden on the Severn, Crownsville, Md.
 Roelecke, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick O., 6800 Dogwood Road, Woodlawn WI.4-0782
 Schwarz, John J., II, 214 Old County Road, Severna Park, Md.
 Smith, Mrs. Lloyd L., 921 Register Ave., Baltimore 12, Md. DR.7-7985
 Snyder, Mr. W. Edwin, 7 Holmehurst Ave., Catonsville 28, Md. RI.7-7252
 Speicher, Mrs. John, Chestertown, Md.
 Steigner, Miss Mary A., 277 W. Nabley Road, Silver Spring, Md.
 Struthers, Francis W., Route 1, Marlboro, New Hampshire
 Teele, Mr. Ray P., 3713 Jenifer St. N.W., Washington 15, D.C.
 Thomas, Mrs. Malcolm F., 1352 Pentwood Road, Baltimore 12, Md. ID.5-6488
 Thompson, Mr. Franklin, 2007 "O" St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
 Thornley, Miss Elizabeth J., 3014 N. Calvert St., Balto. 18, Md. TU.9-7556
 Tillinghast, Mrs. Gardner, Route 4, Easton, Md.
 Tongue, Mrs. Benjamin S., Dolfield Road, Owings Mills, Md. HU.6-6744
 White, Mrs. John J., Saint Leonard, Maryland
 Wolf, Mr. & Mrs. Harry B., Jr., Garrison Forest Road, Owings Mills, Maryland TE.3-3511
 Yeckley, Mrs. Kathryn, Chestertown, Maryland

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 3-25 "Operation Recovery" at Ocean City, Maryland
- Sept. 5 BALTIMORE work party at Cylburn, 8 a.m.
- Sept. 8 FREDERICK monthly meeting. Artz Library, 8 p.m.
- Sept. 9 BALTIMORE monthly meeting Pratt Library, 8 p.m.
- Sept. 10 BALTIMORE trip Loch Raven. Fall migrants. Leader: C. Buchanan
- Sept. 11 WOOD'S PICNIC. Meet 9 a.m. Sandy Point State Park
- Sept. 16-18 BALTIMORE trip Cape May with Audubon Society of South Jersey.
- Sept. 18 ALLEGANY picnic at Gilbert Miller's. 2 p.m.
- Sept. 18 TALBOT breakfast hike. Meet St. Michaels High School 7:30 a.m.
- Sept. 23 CAROLINE monthly meeting. Camp Mardela 8 p.m.
- Sept. 24 ALLEGANY monthly meeting, 8 p.m. at home of Mrs. Isaacs.
- Sept. 24 BALTIMORE walk, Cylburn, 8 a.m. The Cylburn walks are primarily for children, but adults are most welcome.
- Sept. 24-25 ALLEGANY hawk count. Watch from any ridge-top in Western or central Maryland.
- Sept. 25 FREDERICK hawk count. South Mountain.
- Sept. 25 BALTIMORE hawk count. Migrating hawks and eagles at Doug Hackman's home at White Marsh, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Phone ED.5-4437
- Oct. 2 STATE PICNIC. All day birding and banding at Seth Low's Farm. Meet Edmondson Village parking lot 7 a.m. Leader: Percy Jones.
- Oct. 2 SOLDIERS DELIGHT business meeting. Trip to Soldiers Delight on Dolfield Rd. 2 p.m. Follow signs.
- Oct. 6 FREDERICK monthly meeting. Artz Library, 8 p.m. "Bird Songs".
- Oct. 7 BALTIMORE hawk seminar by Chandler Robbins. A fine chance to learn the hawks, particularly for those going to Hawk Mt. Meet Cylburn 8 p.m., 50¢ fee.
- Oct. 7 TALBOT monthly meeting Easton Library, 8 p.m.
- Oct. 8 ANNE ARUNDEL early birding. Mr. Hal Garner, CO.3-3787. Patuxent Refuge. Meet main gate, 9 a.m. Leader: Chandler Robbins.
- Oct. 8 BALTIMORE Junior Walk, Cylburn, 8 a.m. Bird Banding. Leader: Mrs. Richard D. Cole.
- Oct. 9 BALTIMORE trip to Remington Farms. Meet Sam Smith Park 7:15 a.m. Reservations not later than Sept. 30. Leaders: Mrs. Edward Mendinshall and Mr. & Mrs. Clark Webster, Chestertown.
- Oct. 9 TALBOT breakfast hike. Meet St. Michaels High School 7:30 a.m. Breakfast Mrs. Galloway's.
- Oct. 10 ALLEGANY panel discussion, 8 p.m. to be presented to the Garden Club at the Woman's Civic Club, 515 Washington St.
- Oct. 12 TALBOT Audubon Screen Tour Lecture, Easton Playhouse, 8 p.m. "Jungle Trek in India" by John Moyer.
- Oct. 14 BALTIMORE monthly meeting. Dinner Rodgers Forge Evan. Church. 6:30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. O. J. Theobald, "Beauty Spots in Maryland". Make reservations with Mrs. Kaestner, DR.7-8990.
- Oct. 14-16 ALLEGANY trip to Hawk Mountain.
- Oct. 16 BALTIMORE trip to Patuxent Refuge. Tour by Mr. Brooke Meanley. Meet Ward's parking lot, 7:15 a.m. Leader: Mr. Michael Drazin.
- Oct. 16 FREDERICK field trip. Meet Baker Park, 1:30 p.m.
- Oct. 16 TALBOT breakfast hike. Meet St. Michaels High School, 7:30a.m.
- Oct. 21 CAROLINE trip to Hawk Mountain.

- Oct. 22-23 BALTIMORE Hawk Mountain. Make your own reservations. Meet Hutzler parking lot, Towson 7 a.m. Leader: Mr. Homer Rizner.
- Oct. 22 BALTIMORE Junior Walk, Cylburn, 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Leader: Mrs. Norwood K. Schaffer.
- Oct. 29 BALTIMORE trip to Rock Run Sanctuary. Meet Hutzler's 7:15 a.m. Leader: Mr. Charles Buchanan.
- Nov. 3 FREDERICK monthly meeting. Artz Library 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. Chandler S. Robbins.
- Nov. 3 TALBOT Audubon Screen Tour Lecture "Cypress Kingdom" by Alexander Sprunt, 8 p.m. Easton Playhouse.
- Nov. 5 ANNE ARUNDEL Meet Acme Market lot 8 a.m. Leader Mr. Tibby Stevens.
- Nov. 5 BALTIMORE Junior Walk, Cylburn, 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Leader: Mrs. Joshua W. Rowe.
- Nov. 6 BALTIMORE trip to Triadelphia. Meet Edmondson Village, 7:30 a.m. Leader: Mr. Malcolm Thomas.
- Nov. 7 SOLDIERS DELIGHT monthly meeting. Lecture and slides on wild-flowers by Dr. Fessenden, 8:30 p.m. at home of Mr. Roelecke, 6800 Dogwood Road.
- Nov. 11-13 BALTIMORE - Bombay Hook, Ocean City, Blackwater. Lodgings at Hastings House, Ocean City, Leader: Mr. Chandler S. Robbins.
- Nov. 13 FREDERICK field trip. Meet Baker Park, 1:30 p.m.
- Nov. 16 ALLEGANY monthly meeting. Board of Education, Speaker: Mr. Dan Folk. 7:30 p.m.
- Nov. 18 TALBOT monthly meeting, Easton Library, 8 p.m.
- Nov. 18 CAROLINE monthly meeting at home of Miss Butenschoen, 8 p.m.
- Nov. 18 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Room B, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. Mr. Merrill Cottrell, "A Trip to Field, Stream and Forest" and "A Trip to Shores, Beaches and Marshes".
- Nov. 19 BALTIMORE Junior Walk, Cylburn, 8 a.m.- 10 a.m. Banding Demonstration. Leader: Mrs. Richard D. Cole.
- Nov. 20 SOLDIERS DELIGHT trip to Rock Run Sanctuary. Meet Owings Mills School, 2 p.m.
- Nov. 20 TALBOT breakfast hike. Meet St. Michaels High School, 7:30 a.m.
- Nov. 20 BALTIMORE bird banding demonstration at 625 Valley Lane, Towson, by Mrs. Richard D. Cole, 8 a.m. - 11 a.m.

CHRISTMAS COUNTS - Dec. 24, Denton; Dec. 26, Triadelphia; Dec. 27, Chincoteague; Dec. 28, Ocean City and Allegany County; Dec. 29, Blackwater Refuge; Dec. 31, Lower Kent County, Cylburn, and Soldiers Delight; Jan. 1, Annapolis and St. Michaels; Jan. 2, Catoctin.

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